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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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VOLUME XLII-----NO. 804

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE-MARRIAGE BOOTH'S THEATRE-RIP VAN WINKLE BROADWAY THEATRE-BARRE BLEUK. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-UNCLE TON'S CARDA BOWERY THEATRE-AN SIN. NIBLO'S GARDEN-MASSANIELLO PIPTH AVENUE THRATRE-ENGLISH OPERA PARK THEATRE-CRUSHED TRACEDIAS. THEATRE COMIQUE-THE RISING STAR UNION SQUARE THEATRE-PINE DOMINOS NEW YORK AQUARIUM-THE OCTOPUS. EAGLE THEATRE-METAMORA. GRRMANIA THEATRE-EIN ENGRE CAD EINE PARTI THEATRE PRANCAIS-UN CHAPKAD DE PAILLE D'ITALIE GILMORE'S GARDEN-LONDON CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE-VARIETY.

TIVOLI THEATRE-VARISTY. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIATY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS. THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM-CUMOSITIES

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE-MINSTRELST.

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertis it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or fair, fol-lowed by increasing cloudiness and possibly light

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was very dull and inanimate. There was a general weakness, the closing being in almost all cases below the opening prices. Gold opened at 1025g, advanced to 10234 and closed at the opening figure. Government and State bonds were steady, while railroads were higher, Money on call was easy at 5 a 6 a 7 per cent, the last being the closing quotation.

THE GOVERNMENT four per cent bonds have gone up in the London market.

THE MISSING STEAMER BOLIVIA has been heard from, and will probably arrive this week.

MINNESOTA REJOICES in the possession of a large and first class fox-hunting club, composed mainly of English settlers.

THE TRANSACTIONS in real estate yesterday were unusually heavy, and the prices obtained were above the average for some time past.

THE PRESIDENT and several members of the Cabinet were warmly received in Richmond, Va., yesterday. They return to-morrow night.

So MANY PERSONS are arrested from malicious motives that the determination of Judge McAdam to insist in all cases on an immediate trial will be generally approved. THE MARINE COURT holds that an American's

house is his castle, and that if an intruder will not get out quietly the proprietor has the cle right to make him go the best way he can. BROOKLYN'S COUNCIL OF REFORM has brought

serious charges against the Bridge Company. They are accused of violation of the charter, reckless waste of money and of obstructing nav-

GOLDSMITH MAID has been retired by her owners, leaving the throne of queen of the turf vacant. Her time (2:14) is the fastest on record and her total winnings are upward of a quarter of a million dollars.

GOVERNOR WILLIAMS, of Indiana, announces that in the event of the death of Mr. Morton he will appoint Mr. Voorhees his successor. The proprieties of official and private life ought to have suggested silence on this point to Mr. Will-

PANAMA prudently employed the machinery of an electoral commission to settle the question of her disputed Presidency, and one of the contestants, Correoso, has just been declared elected. It is a decided improvement on the old plan of the two fighting it out.

THE MAJORITY in the Board of Aldermen think the fifteen thousand dollars a year paid the Commissioner of Jurors and the outrageously extravagant compensation allowed the Coroners quite reasonable, and have voted down a proposition looking to a reduction. They perhaps hope to be coroners themselves some day.

THE NEW RULE regulating admissions to the Bar was applied for the first time yesterday by the Supreme Court. Nearly a score of young gentlemen presented themselves, and having been admitted as attorneys were placed on the two years' roll, where they will remain before they can become counsellors. The elevation of the standard of admission will, in the end, benefit lawyer and client.

THE WEATHER.—During yesterday a general fall of pressure took place west of the Alleghany Mountains and in the Southern States. The de pression which moved off the coast toward Newfoundland still causes fresh northwesterly winds in the New England States, but these will change to southerly during to-day in advance of another depression now entering Canada from the lake region. The low pressure in the Gulf States, which has been attended by rains, will approach the Atlantic coast to-day and be followed by clearing and cooler weather. A decided displacement of the area of high pressure in the central dis tricts may be expected for to-day, as the low barometer in the northern districts gains progress eastward. On the Texas coast strong northerly winds will probably prevail. A remarkable accident on the Utah Central Railroad was caused yesterday by the force of a tornado. The cars were lifted from the track and several completely turned over. The extraordinary pressure necessary to do this the reader an idea of the will give terrific violence of these local storms. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be warmer and partly cloudy or fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly President Hayes' Title-A Mischievous Agitation.

The Electoral Commission and its work have passed into history, and the Sun renders a service of some historical value by publishing a private letter of one of its members written at the time. Whatever may be thought of the conduct of the receiver of the letter in sending it to a newspaper without the consent of the writer, Judge Strong has no reason to blush at its publication. The language of the letter justifies the interpretation put upon it by the Sun, that Judge Strong had no faith in the honesty of the Louisiana Returning Board when he voted to give that State to Hayes; but we are far enough from indorsing the conclusion of our contemporary that "this fresh and startling evidence imposes a new and solemn duty upon Congress. The House of Representatives should raise a committee to inquire into the legality of the election of Rutherford B. Hayes. This committee should have the customary power to send for persons and papers. With the statement of Judge Strong added to the other accessible evidence it would be settled beyond cavil in an official proceeding that Mr. Hayes is not and never has been President by right." That readers may have the whole case before them we insert Judge Strong's

letter:--WARRINGTON, Feb. 26, 1877. The Hon. Grongs W. Jones:

My Dran Sir.—I was a democrat when you and I were together in Congress. I am a democrat now. I held to all the opinions the State rights democrats have always held and which the acknowledged leaders of the party have avowed up to the present winter-never more clearly than in 1873 to 1875. I do not believe that Congress has any constitu-tional right to inquire into State elections for State

ciectors.

Congress has of late years interfered quite too much with the States. The Electoral Commission has no more power than Congress has, and I think it would be a most dangerous usurpation were it to do what the States alone have a right to do, even to cure what I fear was a great wrong of the Louisiana Returning Board.

Board.
I cannot doubt that such will be your epinion when you reflect to what the assertion of such a power would lead. It would place the right of the States respecting the choice of electors at the mercy of the idearial government, and be the greatest stride ever made toward contralization.

Better suffer a present evil than open such a door; better than abandon all the time-honored principles of the democratic party. I am yours, very respectively,

W. STRONG.

It is preposterous to contend that this letter furnishes a decent pretext, much less a justification, for reopening the question of President Hayes' title. If Judge Strong was correct in holding that Congress had no authority to go behind the returns and investigate the election Mr. Hayes' title is unassailable on any legal ground. We have noticed that Mr. Tilden and his noisy champions are prudently shy of discussing this point, although it is the very hinge of the controversy. If Judge Strong is right on this point there was no flaw in the action of the Electoral Commission. Why, then, do not the declaimers who spout so much frothy denunciation attempt to refute the principle on which the decision of last February rested? If that principle be the true theory of the constitution the Electoral Commission could not have decided otherwise than it did. Its action admits of a complete defence unless the principle by which its majority was guided can be overthrown by legitimate argument. We think it exposed to fewer constitutional and fewer practical objections than any other theory which has been bronched on this difficult subject.

The question would not be difficult if we could divest ourselves of the ideas of this age respecting popular elections, which are so different from those which prevailed at the adoption of the constitution. That was not a period of universal suffrage, and the framers of the constitution had no intention that the President should be elected by a majority of the popular vote. The mode of choosing Presidential electors is not subject to review in any form by the federal govern ment or by any branch of it. They are to be appointed in each State "in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct." It is perfectly constitutional for a Legislature to appoint them itself without any popular vote at all, and this was, in fact, done by several of the States at first, and one of them-South Carolina-had not relinquished the practice down to the time of the civil war. All the Legislatures could return to that method without violating the constitution, although it would shock and outrage our present ideas of popular rights. It is too clear for dispute that a Presidential election is not invalidated by the fact that the electors in any State or any number of States were not chosen by a popular majority. It suffices that they were chosen in such a manner as the Legislature for the time being directed.

As to the power of Congress to inquire into and determine the choice of Presidential electors, it is clear that no such power is conferred by the constitution. Nobody has ever attempted to prove that it is, except by roundabout and strained inferences. There is, indeed, authority to go behind the election returns of a State in relation to certain officers, but all such cases are carefully defined. "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.' But there is no similar provision relating to Presidential electors. No authority is anywhere given to judge of their elections, returns and qualifications, and the decision of the State authorities thereon is final Congress has authority to make or alter regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives, but no shadow of authority to prescribe or modify the mode of appointing Presidential electors, this being so entirely a State affair that each Legislature is at liberty to prescribe a different manner or to appoint them itself without consulting the popular will. In many States the Legislatures are elected biennially, and a Legislature two years old might appoint Presidential electors, although the political complexion of the State had changed since its election, without any violation of the federal constitution. Its framers did not contemplate a popular election of the President. When no candidate has a majority of the electoral votes the President is chosen by a House of Representatives elected two years before and by a method which makes the small population of Oregon equal to the large population of New York. All the truenlent declamation about Mr. Tilden's popular majority is silly and irrelevant, unless it can be shown that the constitution requires a pop-

ular majority to elect a President and that

ascertain the fact of such a majority. There being nothing of the kind in the constitution all the angry rant about Mr. Tilden's popular majority is arrant nonsense and crazy demagogism.

Congress will have too much political sense to call Mr. Hayes' title in question, and least of all on any such flimsy pretext as Judge Strong's letter. Such an attempt could not be seriously made without plunging the country into the political turmoil from which it has escaped, nor persisted in without danger of civil war. The authors of such an attempt could not get their scheme under headway without exciting alarm and indignation among the business classes and earning the maledictions of all peace-loving citizens. Congress must waste no time in this kind of insane, mischievous folly. It must drop the Southern question until something new occurs in the South and devote itself to such useful legislation as will restore our currency to soundness and revive our industries by securing wider markets for their products.

That Terrible English Mission-Now for War. At last the President has made a nomina-

tion for the English mission. It was high

time. It had begun to dawn upon the

minds of men in Washington that the administration of this government would be a comparatively easy affair if it were not for the London mission. President Hayes felt this, and every day he looked as if he wished that civil service had already acquired such a growth in the country that a President might be relieved from making any changes in office save such as he saw fit to make. All the members of the Cabinet sympathized with the President in all his wishes of this nature and appreciated the aversion with which he turned from this dish of humble pie that obstinately remained on the table. War with Mexico and millions of greasers; war with Joseph and Sitting Bull and several other men of that dingy hue; reconstruction, civil service, the finances, and the other points before the government were so many trifles-mere bagatelles-things that could be handled as easily as the swan's down feather. But war with Simon Cameron and Pennsylvania if they did not appoint him, and war with every one else if they did, were quite other dangers. These were terrible alternatives; the rooted sorrows of daily life in the Presidential mansion that made existence a burden. Could nothing be done with this Simon ?this Barguest of the seat of government, who howled through all the corridors of the Capitol his determination to have at last the only office he never held, and whose voice startled men like an earthquake? It appeared not. He dies infrequently and never resigns. Simon himself cannot be removed from a purpose by any process known to politics, and Pennsylvania will not be denied. Some of the politicians of that State are just now desperately eager to have their own way in some schemes. but this cannot be while Simon is there. Hence the warmth with which they urge that he be sent away. There was a faint possibility that if McCracken could be found anywhere he might be of some service. His ingenuity and success in helping the government to get obnoxious Ministers off its hands might be, it was thought, equally effective in the case of obnoxious candidates. But alas! McCracken did not turn up. He could not be found. They went to the home of his childhood and called aloud, "Where is McCracken?" and an echo answered that he had not given his post office address for fear of John Jay. In the absence of McCracken or any other ope the President has fallen upon a desperate resolve and determined to defy old Winnebago. He has nominated a man, of whom the main thing to be said is that he is not Simon Cameron. In thus deliberately deciding to defy Simon rather than the whole country the President has again misjudged the strength of the various forces with which he has to deal. He has offended the stronger. The country cares for a moment, but it does not remember; and if the President had nominated the worst possible man it would be a nine days' wonder and pass away. But Simon never forgets, and is constitutionally incapable of changing his mind. Already the men of the clan Cameron have started the flaming cross over the hills and dales of Pennsylvania, and there will be high jinks pres-

nebago is no Slubber-Degullion. A New Treaty with Mexico. The sinister construction placed upon Señor Mata's departure from Washington is, happily, unwarranted by the facts of the case. Since the advent to power in Mexico of General Porfirio Diaz strenuous efforts have been made by his agents to secure for his government the recognition of the United States. But with unaccountable perversity the lieutenants of Diaz on the Texas frontier have permitted a series of outrages on United States territory by bands of thieving raiders from the border States of Mexico. Secretary Evarts would assuredly be guilty of an act of folly if he advised the President to grant to Diaz the recognition which would give his title respectability while his government was responsible for repeated violations of international law and honor. It is most reasonable inference to draw from the repetition of these cattle raids that the authority which cannot prevent them originating in a Mexican State cannot be the supreme authority in the Mexican Republic, and consequently does not deserve to be recognized as a gov-ernment. Existing treaties having been deliberately ignored by the Mexicans we must have some guarantee of good faith for the future before recognizing the persons who claim to form the governing body. These guarantees Señor Mata, as the representative of Diaz, could not give, because his powers were not plenary, and he therefore returns to Mexico. Secretary Evarts wisely insists on a new treaty, one that will define exactly the responsibility of a Mexican government in its relation to these border raids and also secure protection for the persons and property of United States citizens in Mexico. Our Washington despatches this morning contain outlines of the chief features of this proposed new that the appropriations at their disposal are Congress can go behind the State returns to treaty.

ently. Mr. Hayes will find that old Win-

General Grant in Paris.

If being much fêted brings much pleasure General Grant must be in a very happy frame of mind. After the stately round of London festivities which were led off by the magnificent reception at Minister Pierrepont's; after becoming a citizen of some twenty-five Scotch burghs; after going to Belgium and dining with kings and such ; after a return to England, which led to the eating of dinners with some twenty-five fine old English corporations, the imperturbable ex-President took his way to Paris. He who would fight anything out on a certain line, if it took him all the four seasons, is not the man you can frighten with a string of dinners. He has that confidence in himself which says I can eat my way through all the marshals and marquises from Finistère to the Alps. His Scotch campaign no less than his English proved what broadsides of hospitality he can safely withstand. After that he may look forward in comparative serenity to all that is to come. If the menu of the superb banquet which Minister Noyes gave on Monday in Paris in honor of our great Union General be a sample of what General Grant is to endure, we feel certain that there are statesmen left among us who would take his place even though Civil Service Reform had to shift for itself another

vear. It was surely a goodly sight to see our modest Ulysses standing side by side with the aristocratic French soldier who fought his way upward until from the command of the army he was taken to be head of the nation, as had been Grant himself. Well might the latter look calm when he reflected on the hot war which the Marshal is waging just now. It probably recalled to his mind various experiences of his own and filled him with commiseration for an honest, obstinate old soldier, doing his best to be a satisfactory President. hear that General Grant is not talking much at present. If, however, he should have a burst of confidence and the Marshal happened around at the time, there would be a sense of sadness over the Elysée for some days after. He was not President eight years for nothing.

Where Are the Critics? All that portion of the public interested

in the solution of great dramatic problems has read, marked, learned and inwardly digested the challenge which we published yesterday from Dion Boucicault to the dramatic critics. That note of defiance has already echoed in all the beer shops, cafés, clubs, parlors, cellars and garrets, and all the dramatic critics have heard it. Yet they are silent, Not a critic in the whole num-ber raises his voice or poises his fine Gillott. It was our confident anticipation that the first breeze from the Post Office would come to us to-day laden with the clash of arms in preparation for deadly onslaught. But there is not a word. Instead of the mail bags coming bulged out with voluminous attentions to the author of the only eight hundred comedies the world ever saw, they come in their usual condition, bulged out with mere news and advertisements. Is, then, the age of literary chivalry dead as well as the age of the other kind? Can it be that the cheap defence of nations and the inexpensive plan for keeping a play before the public have passed away together? We trust not; but what else can this silence signify? Perhaps the critics have heard the voice of the ingenious Boucieault with as much terror as they might have heard that the jabberwock, the whangdoodle and the guyascuticus had all broken loose, and have therefore hidden themselves. For our part we are convinced that their fears are groundless, and that if they will confidently come up close to the great author and "argy this pint" he will roar them as gently as any sucking dove. As the public is aware and recognizes we know more about comedies and all other sorts of plays than even Boucicault himself does ; and we are of opinion, as already declared, that in posing his problem on the nature and elements of comedy, the author of the "Shaughraun" has "asked the boys an easy one." They ought to come up and answer, and we invite them to make use of our columns for the purpose-trusting to their discretion as to the length of their contributions. Perhaps it would be well for the proposer of the problem to offer a prize for the most successful answer. We suggest that an appropriate prize would be a handsomely bound copy, in one volume, of Boucicault's comedies and Shakespeare's farces.

Mismanagement of the Public In-

stitutions. The very serious charges elsewhere printed of the State Board of Charities gainst the management of the public institntions of the city and county will be read with surprise by the majority of our citizens. For years we have been accustomed to look upon the splendid structures on the islands of the East River as model institutions in their way, and to every distinguished stranger who has visited us in recent years they have been pointed out by our officials as objects of municipal interest and pride. If the charges that have just been made be true these pleasant illusions must be dispelled, for, according to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and his associates, they are a disgrace not only to the city but to the whole country. Bellevue Hospital, the Charity Hospital, the Almshouse, the Workhouse, the Lunatic Asylum and the institutions on Randall's Island, according to the statements of the Board of Charities, are each and all in a most deplorable condition. Bellevue Hospital is described as little short of a pest house, the Charity Hospital is very little better; in the Workhouse there is no real discipline, no attempt even at classification, and so on of the other institutions. All the buildings are overcrowded and their moral condition is exceedingly low.

These are very serious charges, and the high character of the gentlemen who make them is a guarantee that they are not without good foundation in fact. The Commissioners of Charities, in fact, have practically admitted their truth and given as an excuse insufficient, and that no improvement can be made unless they get more money. While this explanation may be to a certain extent true, still it is difficult to believe that want of money is the sole cause of the horrible condition of affairs which has just been made public. The political machine has, we suspect, a good deal to do with it, and a searching investigation should be instituted and the responsibility placed where it belongs. Governor Robinson cannot possibly devote himself to a better work than the correction of the grave abuses which, it is alleged, exist, and he should at once take steps to begin an inquiry which will not only point out the evils of the present system, but make their recurrence impossible.

Before Erzeroum and Around Plevns.

The military situation in Armenia and Bulgaria, so far as the Russians are concerned, may be described in the few words forming the above head line. Two positions held by the Turks mark the real advance of the Russians into the Ottoman territory. The defeat of "Ghazi" Moukhtar at Alaja Dagh made possible two operations which the Russian commander in Armenia has not been slow to undertake. These are the investment of Kars and the advance on Erzeroum, which is the capital of the province. After Moukhtar's terrible defeat he retreated rapidly to Kars, but, feeling that he could do more to delay the advance of the enemy in the open field than as the commander of a closely besieged fortress, he turned his face westward and passed beyond the Soughanlu range into the plain which extends between these mountains and Erzeroum. Late advices from the Turkish camp place it at Kuprokoi and state that the Russians are only three hours distant. They are, therefore, practically before Erzeroum in overwhelming

At Plevna Ghazi Osman finds himself literally in a "tight place." His main line of communication with Orchanie and Sofia, the bases of Turkish supply, is now broken, and instead of the expected and much needed convoys of provisions coming from that direction Osman's scouts can only see the Cossack lances and the guns of the Russians in position. It is claimed that the road to Widdin is still open and that supplies can reach Plevna from that place, but that is a grave error. There is no hope from the direction of Widdin for Ghazi Osman. Indeed, it is not improbable that such an "open" road is only a trap into which a commander less wary than Osman might easily fall. To all intents and purposes the Russian lines surround Plevna, and the Turks must either fight their way out desperately or surrender. It is probable that they will choose the former alternative rather than suffer being caught in toils of their own creation. The advance of Zimmermann's corps in the Dobrudscha, indicating as it does the strength and confidence of the Russians, is a disaster to the Turks.

Fishing with Popguns.

The invasion of Staten Island by a band of roystering or oystering actors and their armed friends on Sunday was an extraordinary affair, and brought to a timely end by the courage of a constable and the decision of a justice who holds court in a layer beer saloon. They publish a card which says they went innocently fishing with a popgun on Sunday. A likely story, truly! We hesitate to say what we really think of it. We hear nothing in their card of the "Fisherman's Chorus," from Masanyello, which they sang at the second landing on their arrival under the pretence of giving a Plympton threw a number of handsprings before the Reformed Dutch Church to show how a "walking gentleman" enjoys himself on Sunday; we hear nothing of Mr. Beckett's double shuffle from the "Forty Thieves," which he basely told a rural policeman was how David danced before the Ark, and, therefore, a good Sabbath practice; we do not learn that George Holland asked the Baptist congregation returning from a sermon on hell the way to Snaggleton and then drove them nearly crazy by pretending not to catch what they were saying. All these disappear and we are only told that they went fishing with a popgun. Let them tell that to the marines. They doubtless told it to the Spartan Judge, who keeps a trap for such gunny fish, but he would not believe them. We have our opinion of the Judge and the equally acute constable, but we keep it to ourselves. They have an idea on Staten Island that a New Yorker is good enough to rob, and, it is alleged, they act on it. But be that as it may, the seven dramatic and literary desperadoes who performed such reprehensible feats near the early home of the late Commodore Vanderbilt had nothing dealt out to them but the retributive justice which they are familiar with in the third acts of Boucicault's comedies. It has been hinted that all they sought was a little advertising. They are getting that, there is no mistake. We are giving it to them for nothing. We thoroughly agree with the quotation from "Hamlet" which the Spartan Judge addressed to the literary Follin:-"You may play upon your popgun, but you cannot play on me under ten dollars." To this we may add that "a Follin his money are soon parted." The moral of this story is to fish with a hook on Sunday.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General James Shields is in Chicago. John Habberton is lecturing in Chicago.

Spanish wines find their best market in England. Wendell Phillips speaks of the "acting President." Liszt is a great mimic. Liszten to the mocking bird. Judge David Davis is the author of "That Party of

Terry is the old-man-who-was-squawed-at-by-a-The only way to get at Sitting Bull is to annex

If Talmage gets hard up he can put his sermons up

In England the tramp is kept down only by a strong

rural police.

Harvard will have a tennis club. Why not call it the

Tennysonian? Rutgers College boys are high lads when they ge

their Dutch up.

Considering that one can get good board for a week in Washington for at least \$30 Stanley Matthews in

running up a bill of \$180 in that time must have speni Mr. B. L. Farjeon, the English novelist, is at the

Patrick Henry did not seem very anxious to come

into the Union at all. Some Southern papers recommend boiled oats as

remedy for hog cholera. Mr. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, yesterday arrived

at the New York Hotel.

At least four men in this country neither smoke nor

drink-Gilman, Tweed, Gould and Collax. Holmes save that a fine view from a library window

is likely to distract the ideas of the writer. Henry Bergh was kicked at by a colt the other day and immediately exclaimed, "Et tu Brute!" Steamed potatoes obtain from the skins a mild "pe

tatoey" flavor that boiled ones do not possess.

Murat Hulstead insists that Cincinnati is the American Paris? When was it inporkorated? General Ben Butler says he will get married if he has to propose to every woman in the United States. Since the London police have been forbidden to wear mustaches Rignold thinks he will not join the

The Saturday Review makes the point that Mr. Hayes was not an accomplice in the frauds that

The Worcester Press does not like to see a temper ance man go up to a stand and ask for a schooner of

roasted chestnuts.

The Boston Globe thinks that the editor of the Courier-Journal is fond of dogs. We thought it was

the bair of the dogs. Conkling makes metaphors and Biaine illustrates with stories. It is a pity that these statesmen are

not on triendly terms.

The papers are asking for a large criminal who

steals for the Globe Democrat. The regular weekly sale of the Richmond news, paper establishments will cease. After this they will

be sold at the regular dollar stores.
Attorney General Devens is remarkable for his breadth of shirt collar. In fact, you can't be in Washugton without being a remarkable man.

Herbert Spencer, in his book on sociology, treats of religion before society, forgetful, according to the Spectator, that society preceded religion. The Washington Republican is welcome to copy from this column without credit. We hope that an occa-

The decrease in the number of buffuloes on the Plains threatens the trade of the Hudson Bay Company, whose voyageurs feed on buffalo pemmican.

An English writer thinks that in his country the depression in trade has not had its last effect upon the ron and cotton industries or upon the masses. The Black Hills Herald, printed at Central City,

comes to us on light brown paper. The majority of its advertisements are of "restaurants with a bar." "Lucky" Baldwin, of San Francisco, has leased his great hotel, and now, if he can only keep out of lawruits with that carpet blonde he may be happy yet.

In Bulgaria weather which is cold enough to make fitteen inches of ice in the Danube does not begin before Christmas and does not last beyond ton o secutive weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL-BOSETTE.

Mile. Anna Rosetté gave a concert last evening before a select and fashionable audience, assisted by several well known artists, among whom were Messra Fr. R mmertz, Weickert, Charles Worner, V. Gelder and others. The programme consisted of scientions from Beethoven, Weber, Verdi, Rubinstein, Chopin, posers were admirably illustrated during the evening by the artists above named. Mile Resetté in her inmost of the artists who appear on the concert platform. She exhibits the influence of the best training in the German school, and withal possesses the art which enables her to interpret in an intelligent way the meaning of the great masters. It is, perhaps, for this reason that she has been selected as one who could afford to appear individually upon a public platform and undertake the difficult task of sustaining some of the fine effects of the great musical masters. Praise, however, is not to be accorded alone to Mile. Rosetté. Rommertz, with his superb basso, was in fine voice and sang several songa, classical and popular, which called for encore. Weickert, V. Golder and Charles Werner added not a little to the entertainment by their contribution of artistic work. We like to hear these concerts. They educate the people. Thomas, Damrosch, Glimore, anybody, everybody who gives the American public the opportunity of musical development is a benefactor. We need more of the poem of life, and it is only when the public come forward that we catch the rhythm. way the meaning of the great masters. It is, perhaps,

THEATRE FRANCAIS. The performance at the Theatre Francais was upusually good last evening, perhaps for the reason that the programme was made up of comedy, which finds

such clever interpretation by the members of M. Durand's company. The opening piece was a one-act dialogue was brilliant and the acting capital. M. Bilber played Paul d'Avenay, the usual Frenchman of the world, who forgets about his domestic ties until his daughter grows up to be a pretty young girl; then he is ready to renounce the fiesh and the devil to a certain extent for her sake. Mile, Leblanc played Adrienne the daughter, and M. Martai Fortunin d'Illoy, M. Henriot, Jules de Meriel, and M. Karl Jean. "Nos Allies," a comedy in three acts, by M. Poi Moreau, followed and was as well acted acts, by M. Poi Moreau, followed and was as well acted throughout as any comedy we have ever seen in New York. M. Martal, who is an unusually good light comedian, played the rôle of Philippe de Mauri with rare appreciation, and M. Veniat was excellent as Gaston de Rech. Martal, however, carried off the bonors of the men's parts. We sincerely wish that he was an English speaking actor, and that some of our American theatres numbered him among their stock. M. Deligne, as the gosziping old man, was true to the life, and M. Kart did a small part well. Of the ladies Mile. Heyman was in many respects the best, and spoke her lines with great spirit. Mmos. Thal and Leblanc were also good. Laghter and applause followed every witty line, and the curtain was rung up after each act.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The San Francisco Minstrels have added another

capital bit of fun to their already full bill, in "That Wife of Mine." Their piegsant theatre was crowded last evening by an audience that enjoyed everything on the programme. There was nothing but fun from beginning to end, and many a tired man of business laughed his cares away last evening over the merry ministrels. "Helen's Babies" still continue to draw tears of mirth, and Bob Hart's "chunning" is as funny as ever, and Charley Backus is worth any dress-maker in describing a lady's toilet. The cuckoo song-from "La Marjoiaine," must be heard to be appreciated, and scening only can convey any idea of Charley Backus as Cupid.

There was a full house at Tony Pastor's last even-ing, and the clever and whimsical doings of his troupe kept every one in a merry mood until the curtain fell. Among the many good things at this establishment are the singing and dancing of the Allen sisters; the sketch, entitled "Acting Mad," Allen sisters; the sketch, cutified "Acting Mad," which displays Billy Barry to the best possible advantage; the gymnastic song and dance business of Emerson and Clark and the singing of Mile. Hilda Thomaso. In the very middle of the show comes Mr. Pastor himself, with a bouquet of comic songs hitting off the leading events of the day. Mr. Pastor tells all about life on Sixth avenue, engineers of the Herald with the disclosures, and shows how the Herald "Compiaint Book" is resorted to as a panaeca for all this world's evils. The performance closes with a hilarious variety drama entitled "The Slave's Dream,"

THEATRE COMIQUE-VARIETY.

The bill at the Theatre Comique last evening was a pretty long one, embracing an extended list of variety ects and concluding with a sort of travesty of the "Crushed Tragedian." Burlesque, Dutch dialect "Crushed Tragedian." Burlesque, Dutch dialect sketches, clog dancing and comic singing made up the programme of specialties so familiar on the boards of the Comique. The performance was opened by Messes. Kerrigan and Galisgher with the croning music of the bappipes and the brisk tapping of an Irish jig dancer. Mr. D. L. Morris subsequently gave an amusing representation of a confused Dutchman in scarch of a job. In a triple statue clog dance Messes, Healy and Conway and Miss Ella Saunders elicited a good deal of applause. The concluding sketch was one of a boisterously hitarious sort, which gave the general company an outlet for their eccentricities.

ACCIDENT AT THE OLYMPIC.

Last night, while the performance was in progress n the stage of the Olympic Theatre and the applause of a large audience was mingling with the clash of the orchestra, an accident occurred behind the scenes which may have a tragical result. Ellen Parion, a young woman whose sister was to appear in the pantomine, by a misstep fell from the paintwalk to the floor, a distance of twenty-five feet, and was so so, riously injured that it is feared sha may dia.